

# Middletown

VOL. 2.

## NEW STOVE, TIN, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE IN Middletown, Delaware.

THOS. H. ROTHWELL

Respectfully announces to the  
Public that he has just started  
NEW STOVE, TIN, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE in Middletown, temporarily located over Wm. L. Bucke & Son's Machine Shops, where he is prepared to manufacture

## ALL KINDS OF TIN WARE, DAHDI At Short Notice.

## ORDERS FOR ROOFING & SPOUTING Respectfully Solicited and Promptly attended to

## STOVES, TIN WARE, &c. Constantly on hand and at the Lowest Cash Prices.

Mr. R. E. Knighton, well known  
as a skillful workman, is our  
Foreman, and will give his  
personal attention to  
the business.

The following Cook Stoves are  
on hand and recommended to the  
Public:

THE NATIONAL,  
(Niagara Improved.)  
THE TIMES, THE CHARM,  
THE CONTINENTAL,  
AND

THE PRIZE.

The first named is guaranteed  
to give perfect satisfaction, and  
it is believed the others will also.

The following Parlor Stoves are  
offered to the Public, and believed  
to be equal to any other  
Stoves in the market:

THE UNION AIR-TIGHT,  
THE GEM,  
THE DIAL,  
ELM BASE,  
BOUQUET BASE, and

THE BRILLIANT.

Orders will be received and promptly  
filled for any kind of Stove that may be  
desired.

Prompt attention to business, moderate  
prices, competent workmen, and a determina-  
tion to please, may at all times be ex-  
pected by those who may favor him with  
their patronage.

Jan. 30—ly

PLANTS!

Plants!! Plants!!!

WOODSIDE  
SMALL FRUIT NURSERY.

STRAWBERRIES,  
RASPBERRIES,  
BLACKBERRIES,  
CURRENTS,  
GOOSEBERRIES,

By the Dozen, Hundred and Thousand.  
PRICES REDUCED!

ALSO a very large and choice selection of  
EARLY VEGETABLE PLANTS, grown  
under glass, with great care, comprising all the  
best varieties of  
TOMATO, EGG, CABBAGE, PEPPER, AND  
SWEET POTATO PLANTS.

All Plants grown in my Hot Beds, except  
Sweet Potato, are transplanted from seed beds into  
new hot beds, thereby giving them more room to  
grow, making them better rooted and less liable to die when transplanted from the hot bed to  
the ground.

Early Smooth and Tilden Tomatoes, and  
New-sown Sweet Potato Plants, furnished in large  
quantities, and shipped to any point on the Del.  
Railroad at shortest notice.

SEED POTATOES.

EARLY ROSE, by the pound only.

EARLY GOODRICH, HARRISON, AND  
MONITOR, by the bushel.

For further particulars, &c. apply to

HENRY CLAYTON,  
Mount Pleasant, Del.

March 12—2m.

NOTICE,

THE Firm of J. STAATS & Bro. machinists, &c.  
Warwick, Md., having been dissolved on the  
12th of September last, by mutual consent, all  
persons indebted to said firm are requested to call and settle with the present firm of Staats  
& Stanert, who are authorized to close the busi-  
ness of the firm. S. J. STAATS & STANERT.

February 27, 1869—2m.

WEDDING RINGS.

No. 334 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA.

March 6—1m.

CHESTNUT POSTS, Green and Seasoned, for  
Sale, near Caylor's Corner, Cecil Co. Md.  
March 6—1m. C. H. B. MASSEY.

N. E. Real Estate Journal.

## Select Poetry.

### OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?  
It is but a soft, fleeting moment, a fast flying cloud,  
A mere nothing, a shadow of the grave,  
He passes from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,  
He scattered around and together he laid;  
And the young and old, and the low and the high,  
Shall wonder to dust, and together shall lie.

The infant and mother, attended and loved,  
The infant still in his infant's affection who proved;  
The husband the wife, the infant who blessed,  
Each, all away to their dwellings of rest.

The hand of the king that the sceptre hath borne;  
The brow of the prict that the mire hath worn;  
The eye of the brave; the eye of the dead;  
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant whose lot was to sow and to reap;  
The husbandman, who clings with his goats up the steep;  
The herdsman, who follows the flock; the sheaf,  
Have fled away like the grass that we tread.

So the multitude goes; like the flower of the weed,  
That withers away to let others succeed;

So the multitude comes, even those we behold,  
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same our fathers have been,  
We see the same sights our fathers have seen;

And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think,  
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;  
To the life we are clinging they also cling; but  
It is passed for all, like a bird in the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;

They scorned, but the heart of humanity is cold;

They toiled, but the world is still the same as it was;

And make in their dwelling a transient abode.

Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

They loved, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,  
We are single together in sun and in rain;

Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

They loved, hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,  
We are single together in sun and in rain;

Still follow each other like steps in a single road.

The vision of an eye, 'tis the draught of the weep,  
From the blushing of beauty to the pale of death;

From the pink'd salom to the bier and the shroud,  
Oh, why should the spirit of mortals be proud?

## Notes of Travel.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF PARIS.

Written for the Middletown Transcript.

NO. 8.

At the hour of ten A. M. the waiters in the 4,000 cafes of Paris are rushing in and out of doors, attending to the steadily increasing crowd of patrons under the awnings. The peddlers, with the brass labels dangling at their necks, number and license appended, entreat you to buy everything; the boot-blacks, who is always a grown man, sits quietly at the corner, his little box studded over with curious coins; he touches his hat when you address him, and repeats the gesture when you donate three sous. He is neatly dressed in cotton velvet, and when he kneels to shine your boots, it is on a little piece of carpet.

The city lacks, or *voitures de rense*, are plying industriously now. Not much like the omnibus horses—the great Norman stallions—are the diminutive and fatigued-out animals which try to trot properly along the macadamized street. The drivers all wear one uniform,—glazed tall hats, black coats, red waist-coats, and buttoned pants. On entering their carriages, they hand you a card, on which is printed the price per hour or for a single ride, so that you can never quarrel about fees. When you are set down, two to five cents are expected for their own drinking fund. All Parisian and English coachmen have an inherent love for three cent glasses of cognac.

The *sergents-de-ville*, stereotyped in whisker, cut of hair, and twist of eyebrow, with long rapiers at their sides, attract your attention. The black-coated hats of the policemen are visible. Each policeman carries in his pocket the itinerary of all Paris, so that the sight-seer never fears of losing his way on boulevards or minor streets.

You pass down to the entrance of the *Grand Hotel*; as you enter the gleaming court-yard, with its pave of marble and its dome of glass, you behold those who speak the English tongue. That tall, urbane gentleman, there, is an American banker across the street; he is talking to a worn-out Congressman, from across the flood, trying in vain to recuperate exhausted energies; at the little table next them are a group of young Cockney Englishmen, drinking cognac and swearing energetically, as they rehearse last night's pleasures.

That compact little fellow, jesticulating prodigiously with his professional friends, is a professor of billiards, and you see by his coffee that he is French. No ladies are up at this hour. Come at ten to-night, when you wish to see them sipping ices on the long marble platform in front of the reading-room, and watching the toilettes of those who constantly alight from or depart in carriages on the smooth pavement.

High noon brings out a great current of loungers for breakfast, and the boulevards gradually break into real life. At two o'clock promenading is at its height. Six, dinner time, and a great rush for the familiar doors of *Gurny*, the *Diner de Paris*, *Diner de Roche*, *Peters*, and the host of popular restaurants around the *Palais Royal*. Vice begins to peer out, too, taking an early start. Seven, eight o'clock; people with an object now, hurrying to concert, engagement, theatre and ball.

The dweller in Paris, who has money enough to live without work, never sees the sun rise. His bed-time is habitually one A. M.; shall he unveil the curtains of his eyes before eight? That hour brings to him a confused noise of a servant in shuffling slippers at the door, a mingled scent of coffee and rolls; and he struggles out of his sheets to unbolt his door, while the man-servants enter to help him back to his couch, and serve him his coffee, his letters, and his first ideas for the day, in bed.

MIDDLETON, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1869.

NO. 14.

## Horticultural Department.

From the Baltimore Weekly Sun.

Apple-Tree Planting.

A great evil under which we are suffering in a large proportion of Maryland, as well as elsewhere, is the loss year after year of the apple crop. Such is it that not a total loss is of such quality that it cannot, by any care, be preserved half the usual time of good keeping apples. The chief enemy of the crop is, no doubt, the curculio; but there is something beyond that which passes our skill and knowledge, and leaves us destitute of apples. When we find an instance of successful cultivation, we are interested, of course, to know how it was brought about. Such a one we find described in a late number of the Horticulturist. Wilson Marshall, of Cecil county, Md. we are told, has sixty-five trees on an acre and a half of land, which have never failed to bear since two years from the planting, and from which he sold a few years ago, in one season, \$265 worth of apples.

His orchard was planted on the south side of a slope and the ground was worked until the trees were ten years old; great care having been observed in planting the trees, keeping them straight and well pruned. The ground was well manured and limed, and good crops of grain, potatoes, &c. were obtained whilst the trees were small. He prunes about the first of June and trims off all shoots and suckers in August. This summer pruning is an advantage in the fact that the cuts grow over with new bark, and are prevented from decaying. To prevent the growing of shoots, the trees should be scored around the butts. Since the trees have become large, the manuring and liming have not been abandoned, but the ground is treated to a liberal coat yearly, and occasionally ploughed. By this course of treatment Mr. Marshall's orchard has never entirely failed to bear since the trees were two years planted, whilst orchards in the same neighborhood, planted about the same time, never bore rightly, and are now almost gone.

That is good management that results in success, yet there are one or two points in W. Marshall's that experienced cultivators would take exception to. The growing of grain, for instance, is scarcely allowable, and is only tolerable under the very favorable circumstances afforded by the general course pursued. The yearly cultivation of the ground up to ten years, and abundant liming and manuring, were of prime value no doubt. In very rich ground the grain (it is not said what kind) may have had the effect of checking excessive or too rapid growth of wood, and caused early bearing. Ceasing to work the ground after ten years, except an occasional ploughing, and continuing to manure yearly, constitute good treatment for such an orchard. The occasional plowing is, perhaps, of questionable utility, as it must come in serious conflict with the roots that fill the ground. If very lightly and carefully done, and a crop of corn-field peas sown, to be consumed by stock in the fall, it might be very useful. We should use an apple orchard for a hog pasture, and expect to find it greatly relieved from curculio and other destructive insects by their presence.

There is a point in the management of apple trees lately brought to notice which may be worthy of consideration—we mean the distance of planting the trees. Forty feet apart each way, or forty by thirty, has been considered not to much distance for planting, and twenty-five to thirty, or at the outside forty trees to the acre, have been thought enough. This is about the number of Mr. Marshall's. The editor of the Horticulturist some time since published an article in which it was argued that by this great distance in planting the young trees are subjected to the burning heat of the sun's rays in a long, hot summer's drought, and are left to stand alone, as it were, and bear singly the storms of wind that, winter and spring, bend their tops and crack and tear loose, by leverage, their roots. "Our own practice," says the editor, "has been most successful in apple orchards at twelve by sixteen feet; and we have known the best results from a like distance by some extensive orchards in the West. The past two years we have doubted if even this distance had not better be reduced, and in exposed, bleak, wintry situations, on prairies or bluffs, we are satisfied it had. The closer trees are planted to each other the more do they assist each other in breaking the force of the wind and in gradually ameliorating the climate. They will sooner shield and shade the ground, and their roots, retaining thereby a greater relative proportion of moisture and food they will come sooner into maturity and fruiting their blossoms; and as they increase in size will acquire the rough bark that comes with maturity and belongs to them in health, so that they become too thick for the light to keep them round and full in the contour and extension of branch, they will be better enabled to stand alone, while the fruit that has been gathered from the trees requiring removal will be found to have more than repaid the first cost of the whole orchard.

We are to plant an apple orchard today, we think we should set our trees ten by fifteen feet, and if of standard pears, ten by ten feet; or of dwarf pears or apples, six by eight feet.

A correspondent of the same journal, in its February number, writing from Winchester, Illinois, says: "I have for many years been convinced that a large amount of land has been wasted in the occupancy of orchards where trees stand from

Josh Billings has been experimenting with pills for the benefit of mankind, and says: "If you are looking after a pill as mild as a pet lamb and as searching as a fine-toothed comb, buy Dr. Ringbone's silent perambulators, twenty-seven in a box, sold by all respectable druggists. These pills don't phooe round, but attend strictly to business, and are as good in the dead of night as an alarm clock."

## Umanscript.

## Agricultural Department.

### Horses or Oxen.

The question is occasionally raised as to whether horses or oxen are the most valuable, for farm labor, but it remains an open one for the very good reason that it admits of no exact solution. For some kinds of work on the farm, horses may be the best; for others, oxen. In either case much will depend on the fact whether or not the animals are properly trained or broken to the work required. As a general thing a span of horses will plough over more ground in a day than a yoke of oxen, because they walk faster, yet occasional exceptions to this occur. We remember to have aided in turning over a fallow of twenty-five acres in a day with a span of horses and a yoke of oxen were employed. It was decided to test their relative capacity for the work—both teams being allowed their natural gait. Equal sections of land were assigned to both teams, and the oxen came out invariably a little ahead—gaining time at each turning of the corner. They were then tried on the same lands for a day; with no marked advantage on either side. In this particular instance the oxen were broke to the work; held their heads well up and marched along with a steady, steady step. In this particular instance the oxen were better for ploughing than the horses, for the simple reason that, performing equal work, they cost less for keeping, and were more readily prepared for work.

As soon as the first teeth are fully erupted, the child should be taught to cleanse and brush them daily, using a soft brush, which will stimulate and strengthen the gums, and keep particles of food from lodging between the teeth, where it would otherwise remain, and by decomposing, generate the acid which is destructive to the enamel. Many children suffer from the decay at the first; this should not be allowed. It is very important that every one of the temporary teeth should be preserved sound in its place, until it has fulfilled its mission, which is to give the child something to masticate with until the permanent set are completed, and the second tooth is seen coming through the gums either side or outside the proper line, while the first still remains firm in its place. Sometimes this process of absorption does not go on properly, and the second tooth is seen coming through the gums either side or outside the proper line, while the first still remains firm in its place. In such case a good dentist should always be consulted, who will know just what to do. It often happens that the second teeth come in crowded andlapping over each other. This can all be remedied by a skillful dentist, and should be done quite young, before the jaw bones are fully developed.

Many persons have an idea that the first teeth ought to be removed in order to make room for the second, and if they find the tooth loose, off they go to the dentist to have it extracted, but if he is an honest man he will say No. Nature is doing more for child than I can, let well enough alone. Sometimes this process of absorption does not go on properly, and the second tooth is seen coming through the gums either side or outside the proper line, while the first still remains firm in its place. In such case a good dentist should always be consulted, who will know just what to do. It often happens that the second teeth come in crowded andlapping over each other. This can all be remedied by a skillful dentist, and should be done quite young, before the jaw bones are fully developed.

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## The Middletown Transcript.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 3, 1869.

**CONGRESS.**—The House on Tuesday, refused to concur in the Senate amendments to the tenure of office bill by a vote of 106 to 60, and a committee of conference was then agreed to. The Committee's Report on the Civil Tenure Act was presented and agreed to by both Houses of Congress, on Wednesday, the vote being in the Senate, Yeas 42, Nays 8; and in the House, Yeas 108, Nays 67. The report authorizes the President to make a suspension during a recess of the Senate, and appoint new officers; and should the Senate refuse to confirm such, the President may make other appointments, but if the appointments are not confirmed before the end of the session, the old officers are reinstated.

The National Intelligencer sums up the effect of the law as follows:—If we sum up, we find under this law the President can get rid of an officer he distrusts or dislikes, and, having put him out, can keep him out. His appointments go into the Senate for confirmation, as the Constitution prescribes. If they are bad and the Senate rejects them, well and good. If the Senate are factious, and reject merely because the appointment is not the creation of a corrupt bargain between the President and the two Senators from the State, then if the public service suffers from the vacancy they thus occasion they will have to answer for it. This was the old way, and it is a good way.

Practically, therefore, under this bill, the king gets his own again. The ill-gotten plunder is restored. The aristocratic body makes restitution, but it is all extorted; it is not a case of conscience, or the graceful aendea of gentlemen happy to repair a wrong. But we do not wish to triumph over a body which is sufficiently obnoxious to excite the pity even of those who have most loudly protested against its outrages upon human liberty, its shameless violation of solemn oaths, its stony indifference to the sufferings of labor. They may go hence. We hail what is in substance a triumph for the just balance and equipoise of the Constitution. It is a great thing for the people to have a President again in the country. He has had small power heretofore. With this bill he becomes something more than a mere figure-head or an official designation. He becomes a power in the State for weal or for woe. We are not sorry for this, for we would trust President Grant far sooner than we would the legislative bodies as now constituted.

The statement published in this paper two weeks since, in relation to the Kent Rail Road, has been pronounced by a Chesterfield paper, "incorrect" and "premature." Our authority for that statement was a director, and through him, the engineer of the road. If that is not good authority we know not what is. As to the publication being "premature," we can't understand why secrecy should be resorted to in a matter of so public a character as the proceedings of a Railroad Corporation, about which the public have a right to be informed. We shall continue to publish all the information accessible to us, for the benefit of our readers, among whom are many subscribers to the capital stock of that road, who look to this press for such publication. We desire, always, however, to have our statements correct and reliable, and when they are copied from the minutes of proceedings, we know not who has the authority to pronounce them incorrect and premature.

**SPRING WORK.**—Our farmers are busily engaged driving their teams afielid, but are interrupted every two or three days, by the falling showers. The wheat fields are looking well, and the peach crop, the great staple of this region, promises abundant return to the orchardist, should no disaster befall it. The husbandmen resume their annual labors with renewed hope and cheerfulness and an humble reliance upon an all-bountiful Providence who has assured them that "seed time and harvest shall not fail," and although money has been very stringent for months past, the prospect brightens, and hope and cheerfulness prevail.

"Give woman the franchise," say the advocates of the measure, "and she will clear out polygamy from Utah in a little while." Yes, but isn't there danger of its being introduced into places where it does not yet exist? In Massachusetts, for instance, where there are 30,000 surplus spinsters. What, if in clearing out the moral pest-house of Utah, they should transfer the evil to New England? "Better endure the ills we have than fly to others we know not of."

Remonstrances continue to be sent to the Legislature in opposition to the proposed tax bill. We doubt not that it would be more popular, if no additional taxes were imposed at all. But the State debt could not be provided for in that way, nor her credit sustained.

At the request of Bishop Lee, Rev. John Collins McCabe, D. D., Rector of St. Ann's Parish, Middletown, will deliver the opening sermon at the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, for the Diocese of Delaware, which is to assemble in Delaware City in May next.

**THE CONCERT AND FESTIVAL.**—A brilliant audience attended on both evenings; that on the last evening being the larger, owing to the favorable change in the weather, which on the first evening was showery. The net receipts have not yet been correctly ascertained, but they are probably not much short of \$300. The liberality of this community, and their appreciation of the effort to afford them a refined and intellectual entertainment, were fully manifest.

The artists were highly pleased with their visit to Middletown, and spoke in glowing terms, not only of the spirit and activity which seemed to pervade the town, but of the beautiful country surrounding it.

Much praise is due to the ladies who so kindly loaned their pianos for the occasion.

The Orchestra gave the fullest satisfaction, and their praise was upon the lips of all, eliciting encomiums from those who were accustomed to hear the more practiced orchestras of the cities.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**—The tax bill, after various amendments, has passed the House and is now before the Senate. On Thursday both houses passed resolution to bring the session to a close on the 9th inst. The Legislature adjourned yesterday to Monday.

The Tax Bill we understand, has been greatly modified by the Legislature, and some of its objectionable features changed. The rate has been reduced from one-fifth of one per cent, to one-tenth of one per cent, and the clause relating to mortgages at the Institute for two weeks; they will then return to Middletown again.

The Amphion Band has been in attendance for two evenings past, and will be present at their exhibitions when they return again.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected as the Vestry for the current year:—Richard T. Lockwood, Ben. Gibbs, H. N. Willits, Peregrine Hendrickson, H. A. Nowland, Wm. R. Cochran, Dr. Geo. G. Chamberlain, Benj. F. Hanson, William Green.

Secretary—Dr. Geo. G. Chamberlain.

Treasurer—H. N. Willits.

Senior Warden—Benj. Gibbs.

Junior Warden—H. N. Willits.

Junior Delegates to the Convention at Delaware City, in May,—Benj. Gibbs and William Green.

Committee to Audit and settle accounts—B. F. Hanson, William Green.

The following statement which we find in the columns of a contemporary, exhibits some facts in relation to Delaware, which possess "interest" to the general reader:—

Area in acres of New Castle, co. 234,671 Kent county 309,582 Sussex 460,042

Whole number of acres, 1,004,295

The cash value of farms, 1860.—

New Castle County, \$16,633,176

Kent " 8,778,258

Sussex, " 6,014,923

\$31,426,357

White population 1860:—

New Castle County, 46,355

Kent " 20,350

Sussex " 23,904

90,589

Colored population 1860:—

New Castle County, 8,442

Kent " 7,474

Sussex " 5,711

21,627

County and Poor taxes, 1866:—

New Castle County, \$90,335,03

Kent " 33,789,89

Sussex " 33,946,99

\$168,071,91

We have received from our representative in Congress, Hon. B. T. Biggs, the Supplement Report on the conduct of the War, in two volumes, for which he will please accept our thanks.

The Election in Connecticut takes place on Monday. State officers and Congressmen are to be chosen, and the contest must necessarily be a very close one.

**THE CASE OF GEN. LONGSTREET.**—The Washington correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 31st, says:—The Senate had a brief executive session to-day, and Senator Kellogg of Louisiana, formerly of Illinois, called up General Longstreet's nomination as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, which office is estimated to be worth thirty thousand dollars per annum. He moved to confirm, when Mr. Brownlow sent to the Clerk's desk, he being too feeble to read it himself, a fearful catalogue of crimes of which he indicted Gen. Longstreet, and denounced in most vehement terms the very idea of bestowing so rich a gift upon one whose hands were bloody. He thought that to confer honor and riches upon him was to dishonor the Union dead, and to mock the maimed and surviving heroes in blue.

His remarks were exceedingly passionate and impressive. He alluded to the unrecognized suffering and destitution among loyal Tennesseeans, which had been largely brought on by the desolation and persecution in East Tennessee of this man, and called the attention of the Senate to the fact that Longstreet still wore the insignia of his rebel service, and was prone to the death of war he had shown in the Union army. So damaging were Mr. Brownlow's remarks that an adjournment was had to prevent rejection. Senator Kellogg is sanguine, however, that he will succeed in having his General Longstreet confirmed.

The loss by the burning of three steam-boats at St. Louis on Monday is estimated at \$250,000 on the vessels, and \$200,000 on the cargoes.

Mrs. Captain Maguire, who recently brought her sick husband's vessel safely into port at New York, has been presented with \$1000 by the underwriters.

The new United States postage stamps of the denomination of three cents have made their appearance. They are very neatly engraved, in appearance are decidedly superior to the old stamps, and they are so manufactured as to prevent the possibility of fraud by their use after having once been cancelled.

The School elections take place to day. No one manifests any interest in them.

The Post Office will be removed to the Town Hall, it is expected, next week.

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## The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY,  
BY HENRY VANDERFORD.

Office corner Main and Scott streets, over  
D. L. Dunning's Book and Variety Store.

Times.—\$3.00 per annum, payable in advance.  
Single copies five cents.

ADVERTISING RATES.—One square of ten lines, \$1 for the first insertion and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. One square one year \$10; six months \$6. For a quarter of a column three months \$8; six months \$15; one year, with the privilege of four changes, \$25; for half a column \$50. Fractions of a square to be counted as a square. Advertisers who do not mark their names, advertisements will be considered until verified, and charged accordingly. Obituaries published at advertising rates; Marriages and Deaths inserted free. Yearly advertisers must confine their advertisements to their own business.

All letters should be addressed to THE MIDDLETON TRANSCRIBER, Middletown, Del.

## NEW GOODS

FOR  
SPRING OF 1869.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS & SON,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS,  
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

ARE prepared to supply the Buying Public  
from an unusually Large and Attractive  
Assortment of NEW GOODS, complete in the  
following Departments.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,  
Colored and Black Cloths and Camissoires,  
LADIES COLORED AND

BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,  
HOISIERY, GLOVES, NOTIONS,  
HOOP SKIRTS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS AND TRIMMINGS,  
Latest Style Colored and Black Hats & Caps,

Rubber Overcoats, Umbrellas & Parasols,  
Ladies', Misses' and Children's' Gaiters and Balmorals,

Men and Boys' Heavy Boots and Brogans,  
Oil Cloth, Window Shades and Fixtures, Carpets,  
White & Check Matting,

Willow and Wooden Ware, Cordage & Co.,  
China, Glass, Queensware, and Stone Ware,  
Hardware, Cutlery, Tin & Earthenware,  
Drugs, Paints, Oils, Glass and Paint Brushes,

GROCERIES, SPICES, PICKLES,  
CANNED FRUITS, JELLIES AND SAUCES,  
TOBACCO, SNUFF & CIGARS,

Highly Perfumed and Washing Soaps & Candles,  
Fish, Salt, Flour, Provisions, &c.

Dreers and Shakers Vegetable and Garden Seeds,  
Star Mills Seamless Grain Bags.

Which we are constantly receiving in new and  
fresh lots, and offer for sale at the lowest market  
rate on the most reasonable terms.

March 27—3m.

## THREE VALUABLE FARMS FOR SALE.

Situate near the Chapel on the Public road  
from Easton to Hillsboro', Md.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, Three  
Farms situated in Chapel District of Talbot  
county, as follows;

No. 1 CONTAINS ABOUT 250 ACRES

Of land more or less, improved by a good Two-  
Story DWELLING, nearly new; Out Buildings  
in good repair, sufficient for all purposes. Good  
Peach and Apple orchards on the farm. Abundance  
of Wood and Timber.

March 6—3m.

## CARRIAGES,

## CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

J. M. COX & BRO.

MIDDLETOWN,

DELAWARE,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF

## CARRIAGES.

ALL WORK FROM THIS ESTABLISHMENT

WARRANTED

TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

Repairing promptly attended to,  
March 12—3m.

Ceill Demerit, and Whig, News and Trans-  
script, Chesterfield, Smyrna Times, and Centre-  
ville. Observe copy 8 months and send bill and  
paper to advertiser.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

Colored and Black Cloths and Camissoires,

LADIES COLORED AND

BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS,

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HOOP SKIRTS,

WHITE GOODS, LINENS AND TRIMMINGS,

Latest Style Colored and Black Hats & Caps,

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Men and Boys' Heavy Boots and Brogans,

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Willow and Wooden Ware, Cordage & Co.,

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March 20—4m.

SARAH A. SCOTT.

Rhodes Super Phosphate

THE STANDARD MANURE.

MANUFACTURED BY

POTTS & KLETT,

Camden, New Jersey.

The attention of Farmers is especially called to

RHODES SUPER PHOSPHATE

As the most valuable and reliable manure for

wheat and grass, as well as for other crops, as

attested by an experience of fifteen years.

This long established and standard manure is

prepared expressly for Drilling and particular

care is taken to maintain the high reputation it

has obtained.

We are prepared to furnish the Rhodes Super

Phosphate in bbls. or in bags of 200 lbs. as may

be desired.

For sale by dealers, and by

YARNALL & TRIMBLE,

418 South Wharves, 419 Penn Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 13—3m.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION!

The Copartnership hitherto existing between

the undersigned, under the name of John A.

Reynolds & Son, is this day dissolved by mutual

consent, E. Reynolds retiring.

All persons indebted to the late firm will please

call and settle up to the 1st of January, 1869, as

we wish the business all closed up to that date.

E. REYNOLDS.

S. M. REYNOLDS.

I take this opportunity to return my thanks to

the public for the liberal patronage so kindly

bestowed upon the firm during my connection with it, and cordially call a continuation of the

same to my successor.

E. REYNOLDS.

The undersigned will continue the business at

the old stand, under the style of John A.

Reynolds & Son.

Thankful past favors, we hope, by strict at-

tention to business, to merit the continuance of the

same.

J. A. REYNOLDS.

S. M. REYNOLDS.

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WILLIAM H. LOFLAND.

And for further information, address

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Centreville, Md.

SAMUEL T. EARL, Centreville, Md.

GEORGE JONES, Middletown, Del.

STEPHEN B. BROWN, Centreville, Md.

JOHN C. CRAVEN, Centreville, Md.

WILLIAM CONYNG, Centreville, Md.

CO. GEORGE DAVIS, Smyrna, Del.

For sale only \$50.—Agents wanted.

JAMES TOWNSEND,

Head of Sassafras, Kent County, Md.

Price only \$50.—Agents wanted.

JAMES TOWNSEND,

Head of Sassafras, Kent County, Md.

Mar. 6—2m.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION!

From Fifty Cents.

Prepared at Sixth and Wood Sts., Philadelphia.

Ask your Druggist for it.

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Mar. 6—2m.

NOTICE

## Select Poetry.

### WE ARE GROWING OLD.

We are growing old—how the thought will arise,  
When a grouch is backward cast  
On some long-remembered spot that lies  
In the silence of the past;  
It may be the shire of our early years,  
Or the tomb of early fears,  
But it will like a fast friend to us,  
In the stupor of years.

Oh! wild and wild are the waves that part  
Our steps from its greenness now,  
And we miss the joy of many a heart,  
And the light of many a brow;

For deep o'er many a stately bark  
The whelming billows rolled

That staved with us from that early mark—  
Our friends we are growing old—

Ol. 1. the dimness of the dust  
Of our daily toil and care—  
Old in the wrecks of love and trust  
Which our burlined memory bears.

Each form may wear to the passing gaze  
The bloom of life's freshness yet,

But the bloom of life's freshness yet,

Which the morning never met.

But, oh! the changes we have seen  
In the far and winding way;

The graves in our path that have grown green,  
And the locks that have grown gray!

The winters still on our own may spare

The snows that the gold;

But see their snows upon brighter hair,

And, friends, we are growing old!

We have gained the world's cold wisdom now,

We have learned to praise and fear,

But where are living founts whose flow

Was a joy to heart to hear?

With the world's cold wisdom now,

And the love of many a clime,

But where is the hope that saw in time

But its boundless heritage?

Will it come again in the violet wakings,

And the woods their youth renew?

We have stood in the light of sunny brakies,

Where the bloom is deep and blue;

And our souls have joy in the spring-time then;

But the world was failing cold;

For it never could give us the youth again

Of hearts that are growing old.

### Our Olio.

#### The Japonace Mint.

All work of money making in the Mint of Japan—which issues a coinage of \$70,000 a day—is done by hand. The cutting, the punching, the willing, the stamping, are all by process of the simplest manual labor. Few foreigners have even been allowed to enter the Mint. An English diplomat who had this privilege writes one of its curious regulations:

While every operation is performed in this primitive manner, perfect order prevails in the establishment; every man goes through his portion of the work in silence and with the regularity of clock-work, and many evince considerable skill.

There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the Mint.

At the end of the day's work a gong sounds when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of three hundred men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of a yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal: Their back hair is pulled down and examined; they wash their hands and hold them up to view; they drink water and then balloon; and lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way, after which performance they are allowed to put on their own clothes and depart.

#### Blarney.

About four miles northwest of the city of Cork, in Ireland, is the small village of Blarney, celebrated for the beauty of its environs, and still more for the remains of an ancient castle, in which is a wondrous stone, thought to possess the power of imparting to any who kiss it a fluent persuasive, and not over-honest tongue.

The exact position of the stone in the ruins is a matter of dispute. Some say that it is lying loose on the ground; others allege that it is at the summit of the large square tower which was originally the donjon or keep of the castle; while there are yet others who maintain that it is inserted in the wall at such a height that he who would kiss it must consent to be suspended by his heels from the top. When or how it first got its singular reputation is not known; but the superstition concerning it is firmly fixed in the minds of the Irish peasants, hundreds of whom resort to the castle every year for the purpose of kissing a stone endued with a property so marvellous. It is said that, in the early part of the seventeenth century, the lord of Blarney, having been taken prisoner by the English, made repeated promises that he would surrender the fortress; but whenever the fulfilment of his pledge was demanded, he invented some smooth and plausible excuse for delay; and thus the term *Blarney* became a by-word, and was used to denote a soft, insinuating, and deceitful manner of speech.

#### WEAK AND DELICATE CHILDREN

Are made strong by the use of either of these remedies. They will cure every case of Marasmus without fail.

#### TESTIMONIALS.

Hon. Geo. W. Woodward,  
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pa., writes:

"I find Hoofland's German Bitters is a good tonic, useful in the diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system."

To this class of persons the Bitters, or the Tonic is especially recommended.

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Philadelphia, March 28, 1867.

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organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system."

Yours, very respectfully,

J. H. KENNARD,

Eighth, below Coates St.

From Rev. E. D. Fendall,

Assistant Editor, *Christian Chronicle*, Philadelphia.

I have derived decided benefit from the use of

Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privi-

lege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic,

to all who are suffering from a general debility, or

from diseases arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours, truly,

E. D. FENDALL.

CAUTION—See that the signature of C. M. Jackson is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

Principal Office and Manufactory at No. 621

Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CHARLES M. EVANS, Proprietor.

PRICE—Hoofland's German Bitters, per bot-

tle, \$1.00; half-bottle, \$3.00. Hoofland's German

Tonic, put in quart bottles, \$1.50 per bottle,

or a half dozen for \$7.50.

FOR SALE BY ALL

Druggists and Shopkeepers, Everywhere.

Aug. 1—1 year.

The dandy who makes the greatest flour-

ish isn't always in a flourishing condition.

400,000 of the above favorite plants

for Live Fences, now to be

disposed of at reasonable prices. Those in want

of replanting can purchase two year old

quicks of which we have an abundance.

Persons desiring large lots can make favorable

arrangements. Apply to

W. M. GREEN, or

ANDREW HUSHABECK,

Middletown, Del.

Feb. 6—15.

The dandy who makes the greatest flour-

ish isn't always in a flourishing condition.

WE ARE GROWING OLD.

The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the

LIVER, STOMACH OR DIGESTIVE

ORGANS.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

is composed of the pure juices (or, as they are

medicinally termed *Extracts*) of Roots, Herbs,

and Barks, making a preparation, highly concen-

trated, and entirely free from all alcoholic admixture

of any kind.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the

Bitters, with the purest quality of *Santa Cruz*

Rum, Orange, &c., making one of the most

pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to

the public.

Those preferring a Medicine free from Alcoholic

admixture, will use

Hoofland's German Bitters.

Those who have no objection to the combination

of the Bitters, as stated, will use

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC

They are both equally good, and contain the

same medicinal virtues, the choice between the

two being a mere matter of taste, the Tonic being

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